

## McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT WILL BE INAUGURATED TO-DAY.

**Crowd Invades Capitol and Public Buildings—  
Soldiers Swarm Over House—  
Saloons All Closed.**

Washington, March 3.—When the sun set on the National Capitol to-day everything that human effort could do to make the second McKinley inauguration a success had been done. A majority of the troops and civic organizations were already in the city and safely quartered. Some thousands more were on the various roads hurrying toward Washington as the Weather Bureau predicted "fair weather for March 4." In a special bulletin issued by its chief, Professor Moore, the corrected time card of official events for the next three days was issued as follows:

**MONDAY, MARCH 4.**  
11 a. m.—Gathering of high government officials, diplomats and specially invited guests in the United States Senate Chamber.  
11:30 a. m.—Inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt of New York as Vice President of the United States. Ceremonies in the Senate, attended by the President and distinguished company.  
12 noon—President McKinley takes the oath of office in the presence of the assembled multitude. Delivers inaugural address.  
1:30 p. m.—Inaugural parade moves from the Capitol up Pennsylvania avenue.  
2:30 p. m.—Illumination of the court of honor, in front of White House.  
7:45 p. m.—Display of aerial fireworks from Washington monument grounds.  
8 p. m.—Doors of pension office open for reception of guests of the inaugural ball.  
9 p. m.—Inaugural ball opened by President McKinley.

**TUESDAY, MARCH 5.**  
10:30 a. m.—Dedication concert, Pension Office, in honor of the United States Army, Marine Band.  
2 p. m.—Dedication concert, Pension Office, in honor of the United States Navy, Marine Band.  
2:30 p. m.—Dedication concert, Pension Office, in honor of the Congress of the United States, Marine Band.  
8 p. m.—Dedication concert, Pension Office, in honor of the Vice President and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Marine Band and grand chorus of 500 voices.

### Crowd's Thirst Unquenched.

From early morning until well toward midnight every street in the downtown section was crowded. For such a sought spiritual rather than physical consolation there was a rather dry and unprofitable time. The local Anti-Saloon League had appointed a large vigilance committee to see that the Sunday closing law was enforced and their efforts met with considerable success. There was but little sign of drunkenness on the streets. The millions who usually flock to the inauguration, but rather turbulent element at inauguration time, were generally quiet and decorous and up to a late hour there had not been the name of a single regular entered on the blotter at any station house.

The crowd had a distinctly holiday air on the street. The roads were not crowded enough to permit a large display of feminine fury and this with the mixture of uniforms gave the streets in the fashionable section of the northwest much the appearance of an Easter Sunday parade. Seldom has an inaugural gathering brought out such an assortment of uniforms as were met on every street corner. The dark blue of the service uniforms were relieved by the red caps and facings of the artillery and the yellow of the cavalry. The Porto Rican contingent in sombrero and tuxedo jackets mixed with the jacks of the naval contingent and the lighter blue of the national guard was everywhere in large numbers.

### House in Possession of Soldiers.

Soldiers and visitors swarmed about the Capitol, where the legislators were struggling with the remnants of Congressional work. Throughout the day and well into the night they paced the Capitol corridors. To-morrow all the doors will be closed except to those holding tickets of admission. But to-day everything was open to the public. It is not often that the Sabbath calm of the building is disturbed by such a popular invasion.

Early in the day several hundred blue-coated soldiers from one of the near-by States took possession of the house and end of the Capitol. The House was in recess until 4 p. m., but the embankment of legislative authority, the mace, stood in position as a warning that the dignity of the House must not be invaded. But the soldier boys were oblivious to such congressional fictions. Before the weary doorkeepers were aware of it, the chamber was in possession of several hundred bluecoats. Some of them ascended to the Speaker's rostrum and hammered for order. Others occupied the seats of members, and for the time being the floor of the House of Representatives for the first time in its history presented a completely martial aspect. The soldiers were after souvenirs, and some of them got them to the discomfort of members. The officers of the House finally came on the scene and expelled the intruders.

The final estimate of the size of the inaugural parade, as given out at military headquarters to-night, was: Volunteers and regulars, 22,000; veteran organizations, 1,200; civic societies, 7,800. Out of this number a total of about 17,000 arrivals had been officially reported to the Reception Committee early in the evening. General Francis V. Greene, the grand marshal, estimates that the parade will take four and a half hours to pass the reviewing stand if no unforeseen contingencies arise. Assuming that the inaugural parade actually gets underway on its return from the Capitol by 2 p. m., this will make it 7:30 by the time the last section passes the White House.

## PORTO RICAN TROOPS FIND MUCH TO AMAZE THEM IN WASHINGTON.

**REPUBLIC SPECIAL.**  
Washington, March 3.—Porto Rico's battalion was the center to-day of popular interest. In striking contrast with the bearing of members of some of the militia organizations, large numbers of whom are quarrelsome, the Porto Ricans conducted themselves to-day in a manner that has brought them nothing but praise. It is safe to say they will receive an ovation in the parade to-morrow.

This has been an amusing and an instructive day to the men forming the battalion from the American dependency of the West Indies. When they rose from the canvas cots placed on the fifth floor of the War Department building, they wandered about the corridors, familiarizing themselves with the offices which play such an important part in their welfare. The elevator was particularly interesting to the visitors. It is doubtful if any had

### FINEST OF INAUGURAL WEATHER PROMISED.

Washington, March 3.—The Weather Bureau to-night gave out the following:

"Washington, D. C., Sunday Evening, March 3, 1901, 9:30 p. m.—To Mr. John Joy Elson, chairman Inaugural Committee: Dear Sir:—The weather to-morrow, Monday, March 4, will be the finest ever experienced on the inauguration of a President. "The sky surely will be clear and the temperature warm and balmy—a fit meteorological climax to the magnificent work done by yourself and your able assistants. Sincerely yours, WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief U. S. Weather Bureau."

### Shade of Jefferson: "George, that isn't anything like my inauguration."

The day at the White House was uneventful. The building was closed to the public and, but for the visit of Vice President-elect Roosevelt, the day indoors was not noticeably different from many others. The President, accompanied by his brother, Mr. Abner McKinley, and Mr. Hawkes, a visitor, attended church in the morning, and on his return found that Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, their two children and Mrs. Cowles had arrived, and were with Mrs. McKinley in the parlor. Their greetings were cordial and after a short conversation, they withdrew. Mr. Roosevelt to make a call on the Secretary of the Navy.

At 1:30 the President and Mrs. McKinley and their guests, who number about fifteen, sat down to luncheon. Later on General Joe Wheeler and John Jacob Astor called to pay their respects. A number of other out-of-town friends called at intervals, but remained only a short time. Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Root and Postmaster General Smith arrived at 4 o'clock to look over any bill that may have come from the Capitol, but they found little to require their attention, and soon left.

The grounds on the north front of the White House were constantly thronged with strangers, who came for a look at the historic mansion. The only show of excitement during the day occurred when the President, accompanied by his family, his band, swung out of Fifteenth street and marched in superb style up the avenue in front of the Executive Mansion. Then the crowd broke for the street, and with cheers and handclapping showed its appreciation of the faultless alignment and military bearing of the young soldier.

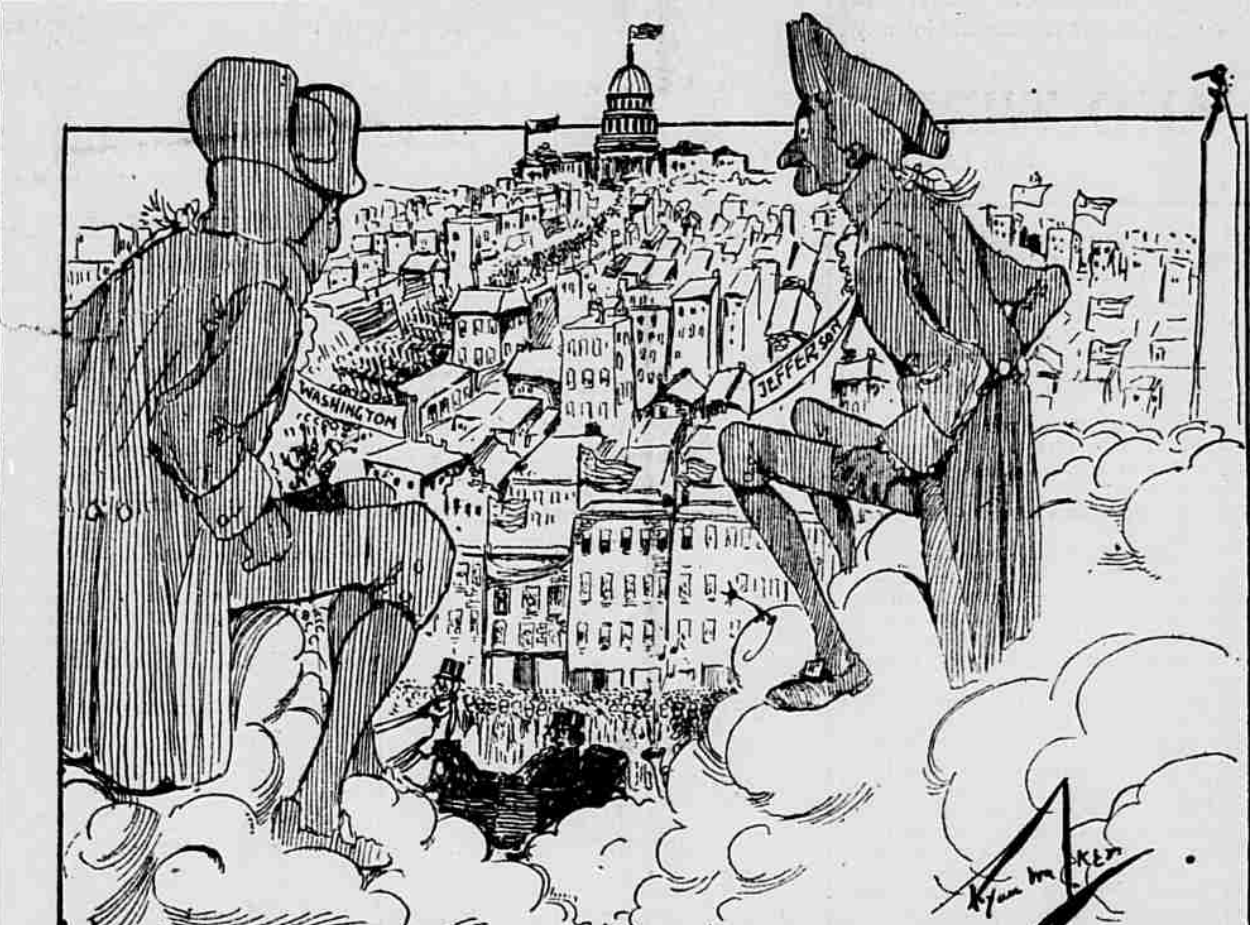
Vice President-elect Roosevelt put in a busy Sunday preceding his inauguration. He is staying at the home of his sister, Mrs. Cowles, wife of Commander Cowles of the navy. After an early breakfast, with the family, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt attended morning services at the German Reform Church. Mr. Roosevelt always has been a member of the Dutch Reform Church, following the practice of his family for many generations past, but as there is no Dutch Reform congregation in Washington he has selected the German Reform as the nearest approach to it, and will be an attendant at that church during his residence in Washington.

After the service, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt called at the Executive Mansion and paid their respects to President and Mrs. McKinley. Returning to the Cowles home, luncheon was served, at which, beside the family, there were present Senator and Mrs. Lodge and Senator Kean of New Jersey. The early afternoon was devoted to receiving callers. Among these were Senator Hawley, chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate; Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Justice White of the Supreme Court, a number of the members of Colonel Roosevelt's old regiment, who happened to be in the city.

Later in the afternoon, Mr. Roosevelt made a few personal calls and returned in time to attend a dinner given in his honor by Senator Depew. The guests at the dinner were Vice President-elect and Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Major General and the honorable Mrs. Eaton of London, Mrs. Sheridan, General and Mrs. Francis V. Green, Mrs. Kernochan, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Lady Guard, Mrs. Paget, Miss Johnson, Frederick Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. Van Allen, Senator Bacon and Senator Daniels.

Thus far, an even dozen of Governors of States and Territories, with their staffs in full uniform, have reached the city, and they all will be in line when the procession moves to-morrow. They are: Governor Odell and staff of New York, Governor Stone and staff of Pennsylvania, Governor Bliss and staff, comprising thirty members, of Michigan, Governor Nash and staff of eighteen men of Ohio, Governor Yates and staff of Illinois, Governor Richards and staff of Wyoming, Governor McLean of Connecticut, Governor Smith and staff of Maryland, Governor Dietrich and staff of Nebraska, Governor Shaw of Iowa, Governor Heard of Louisiana and Governor Longino of Mississippi.

ever seen a machine of this character. The elevator conductor was bothered all day by requests expressed in broken English for permission to ride, and some having learned the American way of doing things, slipped him Porto Rican cigars and cigarettes. The car shooting up and down was a source of wonder to the men, and they did not tire of watching its manipulation. The officers in command of the Porto Ricans tell many stories of their peculiarities. As the Spanish Government prohibited Porto Ricans from using firearms, none of them understood the Krag-Jorgensen rifle when it was placed in their hands. Target practice was a thing of terror. At first some of the men were afraid to discharge their weapons. It is now said they have a record of hits superior to that of some of the American companies in Porto Rico. It is also told of the Porto Ricans that when they received their first month's pay they exchanged it for centimes and showed the heavy bag of coppers to their friends as evidence of the great value of their services to the United States Government.



## STREET CAR DASHES AGAINST BUILDING.

Baden Line "Dinky" Jumps Track and Wrecks Porch in Front of Peter O'Hare's Saloon.

## ONE PASSENGER IS HURT.

Charles Steinkamp Is Thrown Against Seat—Mortarm Sticks to Post and Narrowly Escapes Injury.

A southbound car on the Baden division of the Broadway line jumped the track at the corner of Broadway and Adelaide avenue yesterday afternoon and crashed into the saloon of Peter O'Hare, No. 540 North Broadway.

The column of a porch in front of the saloon were broken into kindling wood, windows were smashed and the front of the car was badly stove in.

Charles Steinkamp of No. 202 Harris avenue, a passenger on the car, was thrown violently against a seat, and his right leg was twisted and bruised.

The other passengers, aside from being severely shaken up and badly scared, were none the worse for the accident. The car, which was one of the "dinkies" in use on that division, was in charge of Conductor Peter Carroll and Motorman James W. Simpson.

It was traveling at a high speed, when it began to rock like a drunken man, and at Adelaide avenue there is a slight curve in the road. As the car struck this it left the track and bounded across Broadway.

Several men were standing in front of the saloon, but they fled. Motorman Simpson stuck to his post, and was still struggling when the car struck the column which supported the porch in front of the saloon. He narrowly escaped being struck by falling timbers.

Steinkamp was taken to his home, and the car was again placed on the track after about an hour's work. Meantime there was little delay to the traffic of the road.

## SAYS ST. LOUISAN THREATENS HER.

Mrs. Anderson of New York Complains to Police About Man Who Says He's Her Brother.

Captain Boyd of the Fourth District has been investigating the complaint of Mrs. Louisa Anderson of No. 428 West Twenty-seventh street, New York City, who says she has been receiving letters from a St. Louis man who declares he is her brother and threatens to take her life unless she sends him money.

On last Thursday the local police received a letter from Mrs. Anderson, making the complaint. "I don't know this man, and he has made me quite nervous," she writes. "I don't want to be killed by him. I have no money. I am a poor working girl. This man tells me he is my brother, James Anderson. My brother's name is Frederick Anderson. He went to Washington Territory. I only got one letter from him, that came from Washington in 1875."

In the letter Mrs. Anderson states that the man who had been threatening her gave an address on O'Fallon street, but a few blocks from the Fourth District Police Station. Captain Boyd ascertained that at the address given there is a boarding-house, and that the man who had been threatening her was a boarder there. The proprietress of the boarding-house said that a man known as James Anderson had lived at her house, but on that day he departed and his present address is not known.

The proprietress said that the Anderson she knew was a peddler of notions. She gave a description of him, which corresponded in all but one detail with that given by Mrs. Anderson of her brother. Mrs. Anderson said her brother's upper lip had been burned when he was a child and this prevented the growth of his mustache. The Anderson who boarded at Mrs. Rader's had a mustache.

## BALLOON INJURED FOUR.

Frank Coleman and Clarence Boyne Fall One Hundred Feet.

## TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY KILLED BY CAR.

Evo Baets Tried to Cross Street in Front of Conveyance, but Was Run Down.

## BODY NEARLY CUT IN TWO.

Wheels of Two Trucks Passed Over Boy—Fender Failed to Work—No Arrests Were Made.

No arrests have been made in the case as no charges of carelessness on the part of the motorman have been made.

Young Baets started across the track immediately in front of the car, which was bearing down upon him at rapid speed. Motorman Dennis sounded his gong, but Evo either paid no attention to the signal or misjudged the speed of the car. The car struck the boy, knocked him down and passed over his body before it could be checked.

Two sets of wheels passed over the body. Dennis stopped his car as soon as he could, and helped to lift the mangled body off the tracks. Doctor Otto Rohlfing of No. 417 Easton avenue, who was on the car, pronounced life extinct. An ambulance conveyed the body to the morgue, where it was afterwards claimed by the victim's father.

The car was in charge of Bernard Hanley, No. 4122 Michigan avenue, conductor, and Henry Dennis, No. 6308 Compton avenue, motorman. Dennis said the boy tried to run across the track immediately in front of the car, which was going at the full speed south, and it was impossible to stop in time to prevent the accident. The fender failed to work.

## DISCUSSING NEW TRUST COMPANY.

Proposed Concern May Be Capitalized for \$5,000,000 and Enter Title-Examining Field.

The organization of a new trust company, to be known as the Commonwealth Trust Company of St. Louis, is being discussed. As yet it is in the embryonic state, and nothing tangible has been done. It is reported that the company is to be capitalized at \$5,000,000. In the scope of its business it will embrace all that line of business usually done by a trust company, and in addition will have a special department for the examination and guaranteeing of titles to real estate.

The company is supposed to have sprung from the opposition developed after the recent consolidation of all the title companies in St. Louis into one company. Several real estate dealers of the city met after the consolidation of the abstract companies and protested, on the ground that the title company would destroy competition and increase the price of abstracts of title in the city.

To overcome the objection the idea was suggested of incorporating a new Trust company, which, with the title examining department, could not only furnish abstracts, but also give guarantees of sufficient responsibility. By this means, it was believed that competition would be created and the price of abstracts kept at practically their present rate. It was said that Charles H. Turner, president of the St. Louis and Suburban Railroad, will be president of the new company. Mr. Turner when seen said: "Premature. Somebody certainly is trying to attend to my business. I have heard that a company had been suggested to operate in opposition to the newly organized title company. I have nothing to do with this opposition company scheme and know nothing about it. In fact, they have kept me so busy at Kirkwood lately that I haven't had time to attend to anything but my interests out there."

## SAYS THE DEVIL INHABITS SATURN.

Noted Professor Believes Belzebub Will Be Hurlled to the Earth in 1950.

## ADVANCES WONDERFUL VIEWS.

By His "Phonetic" System He Finds That Adam Was Created by God and Satan—Upholds the Bible.

### REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, March 3.—"The abode of Satan is the planet Saturn, where he is now and has for years been preparing for his final struggle with God and the archangels. This struggle will begin in the latter part of 1950, being the celestial struggle witnessed by the evangelist and described in the Book of Revelations, and Satan will be hurled out of Saturn to the earth, where the final struggle for his ultimate and perpetual subjugation will be fought."

Such was the assertion of John H. Fulton, M. A., from Edinburgh University, and a one time professor of Oriental languages in the Royal University of Athens and the Imperial University of Vienna.

Mr. Fulton is now preparing a book, the result of long continued scientific research, and which he contends will upset many fixed ideas of the Bible and its translation. It is not to be inferred, however, that Mr. Fulton is in the remotest degree a skeptic as to biblical truths. On the contrary, he is a firm believer in the Christian faith as founded upon the Bible.

"By my phonetic system I find that Adam and Eve were in existence 1,900 years before they were admitted to the Garden of Eden. Adam was created by agreement between God and Satan. The translation as in the Book of Genesis reads: 'Let there be man.' This is wrong. It should read: 'Let us make man.' God was talking with Satan, and man is a dual product."

Professor Fulton says that the pronunciation of Greek as taught in all great colleges and universities is founded on the German standard, and is erroneous, causing many vital mistakes.

## FISHER FUNERAL SERVICES ARE HELD.

Parents of Dead Girl, Former St. Louisan, Bringing Body Here for Burial.

**REPUBLIC SPECIAL.**  
New York, March 3.—Funeral services of an impressive character were held to-day over the body of Miss Beulah Fisher, the beautiful 20-year-old daughter of George M. Fisher, formerly of St. Louis, at his home, No. 57 Halsted street, Brooklyn.

Floral offerings filled the parlor of the Fisher residence.

A huge pillow with the word "Sweetheart," sent by Z. D. Berry, to whom the girl was engaged, rested at the head of a pretty white casket.

Miss Fisher, whose death was the result of an explosion at the Pierpont apartment house in this city, died on Friday last, after suffering intense agony for four weeks. While visiting her sister, Mrs. Pelletreau, at the Pierpont, on February 1, Miss Fisher was arranging her toilet, when an alcohol lamp, used for hair-curling purposes, exploded. The burning liquid set fire to the girl's clothing, and the lower portion of her body was terribly burned.

Everything that medical science could do was employed to save Miss Fisher's life, but in vain. At one time it was thought that by a skin-grafting operation she might recover, and her sweetheart, Mr. Berry, agreed to supply as much of his own cuticle as the surgeons required. The sacrifice, however, was unnecessary. Signs of septic poisoning developed, and the girl, after an heroic fight against death, breathed her last on Friday night.

The body will be buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, where two of Mr. Fisher's children already lie. The funeral party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and their son, and Mr. Berry, the fiancé of the dead girl, will leave New York at noon to-morrow.

## DEADLOCK ON WORLD'S FAIR BILL CONTINUES.

**House Twice Declines to Accept Exposition Amendment and the Senate Still Holds Out for It.**

**Cannon and Payne Declare They Would Rather See Sundry Civil Bill Fail Than Accept Charleston Item—In Face of This Tillman Declines to Compromise.**

### The Republic Bureau.

Washington, March 4, 3 a. m.—The conference on the sundry civil bill is still in session and have agreed to report another disagreement, after the House reconvenes at 4 o'clock.

The Senate will not recede from the Charleston amendment. As a last resort, Mr. Cannon may make a motion to concur with an amendment cutting off both Charleston and Buffalo, thus leaving a direct vote on St. Louis alone. The result of such a vote cannot be predicted, as it would be opposed by the supporters of both these projects.

The situation at 3 o'clock is exceedingly critical, but the friends of the World's Fair have not abandoned hope that by some means at the eleventh hour the pledge of the Government will be fulfilled.

The principal items of disagreement now in conference are the Exposition, the memorial bridges in this city and the qualification provision. The hardest struggle is over the Exposition and the irrigation amendments.

There has never been a more perfect deadlock in Congress than that now existing over the Exposition. The fight has come to a point where both sides are watching like gladiators for final stroke to win victory. But for the traditional success of the Senate in overriding the House in contests of this nature it would seem that the sundry civil bill would fail. The St. Louis forces are holding on and hoping by a desperate fight to win out. Many members are leaving the House, and their absence may have an important bearing on the result of the next vote.

## PROTRACTED SESSION FAILS TO BREAK DEADLOCK.

### The Republic Bureau.

Washington, March 4, 1:30 A. M.—The conference on the sundry civil bill have been in session since 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, without reaching an agreement on the Exposition amendment, put on in the Senate and covering \$5,000,000 for St. Louis, \$500,000 for Buffalo and \$250,000 for Charleston. The Senate conferees refuse to recede from the Charleston item, and the House, by an overwhelming vote, has refused up to this time to accept it.

Senator Cockrell, one of the conferees, has not lost his feeling of confidence that by some means an agreement will be reached before noon to-morrow by which the St. Louis appropriation will be saved. This confidence is shared also by several House leaders, including Gravesen of Ohio and Tawney of Minnesota. The special fair bill is yet in conference, and no effort is being made by Chairman Depew to get it before the Senate.

If the threats of many Republican leaders could be believed, the sundry civil bill would be allowed to fall rather than that the Charleston item should pass. But the most experienced parliamentary leaders maintain that Congress will not refuse to fulfill its pledge to St. Louis, even if it is coupled with such an objectionable measure as the Charleston Fair. They predict, therefore, that the St. Louis bill will, by some means or other, reach the President for his signature before 12 o'clock Monday.

Professor Fulton says that the pronunciation of Greek as taught in all great colleges and universities is founded on the German standard, and is erroneous, causing many vital mistakes.

The status continues as it has been for twenty-four hours—a deadlock between the two houses. It would seem almost assured that one or the other house would recede and thus save the sundry civil bill, the failure of which might mean an extra session. Following custom in such deadlocks, the House would be most likely to back down, as in the last hour this is looked for. This action would pass the amendment for all three expositions.

At 12:45 this morning Chairman Cannon submitted to the House the second conference report on the sundry civil bill. He reported that the conferees were unable to agree, and moved that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendments, and ask for a further conference. Without a division this was ordered.

At 1 o'clock this morning the conferees met to further consider the amendments disagreed to in the sundry civil bill. The status continues as it has been for twenty-four hours—a deadlock between the two houses. It would seem almost assured that one or the other house would recede and thus save the sundry civil bill, the failure of which might mean an extra session. Following custom in such deadlocks, the House would be most likely to back down, as in the last hour this is looked for. This action would pass the amendment for all three expositions.

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## Leading Topics in To-Day's Republic.

1. McKinley and Roosevelt Will Be Inaugurated To-Day.
2. Street Car Dashes Against Building.
3. Ten-Year-Old Boy Killed by Car.
4. Deadlock on World's Fair Bill Continues.
5. Primary Campaign to End To-Night.
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